

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
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128
PART 90

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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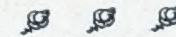
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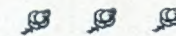
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The Illustrated War News.



A BRITISH BIG GUN IN ACTION NEAR SALONIKA: MEN (ON THE LEFT) PASSING UP AMMUNITION FROM UNDERGROUND STORES.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved. Supplied by C.N.

THE GREAT WAR.

IN considering the prospects of an army, or a group of armies, it does not necessarily help towards victory to ignore your opponent altogether. Last week I accepted the opportunity provided by the calendar's assumption that spring was upon us, and the presence of the Easter interval, to discuss the main chances of the Allies for the future in the light of their past preparations. It would be as well this week to give some attention to Germany, to consider whether Germany's strength has been augmented or weakened during the past months of campaign, whether Germany is powerful enough for resistance, or even virile enough to resume an offensive—to consider, in fact, how Germany stands and what are her chances at the dawn of this new season of more or less active campaigning.

The task is not made easy by the knowledge that much of what we have learnt about Germany in the past year is probably false, and that many of the figures upon which we can base deductions are assumptions. It is not merely that the local inconvenience called war has made it difficult for even the most desirous of us to become really intimate with German matters, but also that that efficiency of Germany which is so highly praised in our own most earnest and informing journals has a short and arbitrary method of cutting off information from even the most earnest and informing of the German journals.

The material for building up any estimate of Germany's present condition is therefore slight. And, as I have said, the figures mainly conjecture. Indeed, figures—though at times worked out logically and soundly—are not very helpful, for, based upon that uncertain thing, Germany's

supposed population at the beginning of the war (there are several statistical opinions about this), they have been subjected since that outbreak to some curious and even venal handling, as instanced by the certain falsities the French have proved in the German casualty total of two and three-quarter million men. Figures, too, have their limitations.

We can say that, as an accepted rule, no more than a third of a nation's manhood can be employed in war; whereas it is quite possible that, by the use of partly infirm men for garrisons and communications, and by an infinite employment of women in the place of men, that third may be exceeded. Perhaps it is: there are indications that Germany is making a large use of women—even for some branches of military work; and there are also indications that men considerably over military age and men with physical disabilities are being drafted into branches of the army not actively engaged. My own system of computation gives me something like six or seven million men left in Germany for active and garrison service; but I am well aware that these figures have no fundamental precision, and that in comparing them (plus what Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria can add) with 4,000,000 British, 6,000,000 Russian (Lord Kitchener's estimate, as reported, in his conversation with the King of Greece), and a possible 5,000,000 troops of France, Italy, Belgium, and Serbia, I can only do so in a hypothetical sense. Finally, as far as figures are concerned, it must be remembered that though the Central Powers have to garrison, and garrison extensively, their own and conquered territories, the Allies have to fill and feed their wider external lines, and to garrison such far-flung spots as Salonika, the Armenian and Persian theatres, Mesopotamia, and Egypt, as well as keep an eye to other colonies, active help in East Africa included.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE GERMAN PLOTTERS IN AMERICA: THE EX-MILITARY ATTACHÉ, VON PAPEN, WHO HAS BEEN INDICTED AS A CONSPIRATOR.

The American Federal Grand Jury investigating the plot by German-Americans to destroy the Welland Canal, in their indictment charge Captain Von Papen, the ex-Military Attaché at Washington, as one of the conspirators. Von Papen was sent back to Europe a few months ago, and incriminating correspondence was found in his baggage.—[Photo, by Topical.]

A
Trebizond,
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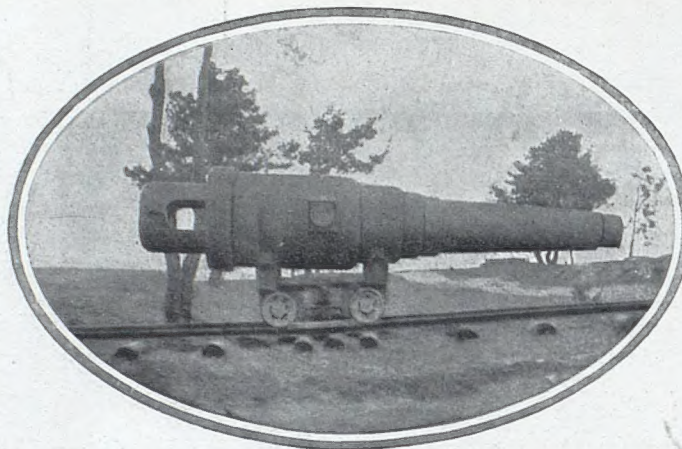
A BIG RUSSIAN SUCCESS: THE ANCIENT SEAPORT OF TREBIZOND, ON THE BLACK SEA, CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY.

Trebizond, which has been so gallantly taken by the Caucasian Army and the Russian Navy, is a picturesque old city, standing on the slope of a hill, and enclosed by castellated ramparts. It is a place of one-storey houses roofed with red tiles, set in a mass of foliage. The Petrograd official communiqué of April 18 says: "Trebizond has been taken. The energetic military efforts of our troops of the

Caucasian Army and our Fleet in the Black Sea have been crowned by the capture of the most important fortified position on the Anatolian coast. . . . The successful co-operation of the Fleet permitted us to effect the most daring landing operations." The strategic importance of Trebizond consists not so much in its being a port and harbour as that it has been a supply-base for the Turkish Army.—[Photo. C.N.]

The figure analysis is not an altogether satisfactory one, and it seems to me that a somewhat better estimate might be obtained by considering the war in a broader manner. It is well to realise that your opponent is also in the war, and it is well to do this for many reasons. We ourselves have not quite realised that Germany is in it just as we; for, having—in a general sense—begun by under-estimating our enemy, we are now at the other extreme, and fancying him little short of miraculous. The real fact is that he has always been an extraordinarily able opponent—no more, no less; but, in spite of his ability, he has been through the war just the same as we have, has suffered, has had his losses, and felt the pinch as we have. In actual warfare, that is, the balance has probably been even. It is that evenness, in its bearing on his special circumstances, his conditions, his means of living and reinforcement, that will be the cause of the winning or losing of the war for him in the long run.

It is as though two runners were entering a race on a sealed handicap—it is the handicap in the judge's possession that will give the victory in the end. And I am still patriotic enough to feel that the judge's handicap favours the Allies. Germany, in plain terms, has the handicap against her. In the first place, though she may have lost no more men than the Allies—may, indeed,



RENDERED USELESS BY THE RUSSIANS BEFORE IT WAS CAPTURED :
A 21-CM. FORTRESS-PIECE.

This illustration from a German paper shows a Russian fortress-gun of 21 cm., about to be transported to Germany as a trophy. Several heavy pieces had to be abandoned by the Russians last summer when evacuating the Polish fortress, but, as with the gun shown, they had been rendered unserviceable first.



THE STRETCHER-BEARER RACE—UNDER FIRE: AN EVENT AT ARMY SPORTS.

Practical battlefield exercises have been introduced as programme-items by the organisers of Army Athletic Sports. In the illustration, a Stretcher-Bearer Race for Army Medical Corps men is proceeding. The competitors are taking cover at a given signal, being supposed to have just come under enemy fire.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

have lost fewer—she will have lost as two is to four in the race. That is (balancing Serbia and Belgium against Bulgaria and Turkey, for the sake of rough comparison), she must have killed four of her opponent's men for every two of her own slain—an extraordinarily difficult task; moreover, a task Germany has not accomplished. In the considered estimate of losses drawn up by the United States War Department (compiled from figures supplied by the belligerents—and the German figures were false), the casualty total of the Allies is set at 8,183,000 men, and that of the Central Powers as 4,850,000 men—this to Jan. 1, 1916; so that, even with Germany's cooked returns, the task has not quite been accomplished—and Verdun was to come.

An even graver point than that of losses is that of replenishment, for this is again in the ratio of four to two. The Allies have four fresh sources of man-supply to Germany's two; for, though it may be said that brave France has drawn heavily on her reserves, France has been able to place her hands on her 1916 and 1917 classes even as Germany and Austria; and France can call out her men over age even as Germany and Austria. And in these reservoirs of supply there is another factor to consider. Germany and Austria are undoubtedly heavily populated Empires, but ranged against them

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MOVING FORWARD TO THE FRONT: A FRENCH 155-MM. GUN, WITH ITS HELMETED DRIVERS, ON ITS WAY TO THE FIRING-LINE.

In the illustration is seen one of the French 155-mm., or 6-inch, guns of position, with which the French are dealing the enemy heavy blows, on the line of march, moving forward to its appointed place for coming into action. It is on a road at the French front, a short distance in rear of the French lines. The Germans are beyond the ridge of hills seen to the right. In advance of the gun and its

team of horses, ridden by steel-helmeted artillery drivers, are other guns of the battery, with, following in rear, men of the escorting infantry. Towards the background, ranged on the slope of the nearest hill, are seen a number of staff motor-cars and field-ambulances sheltering under the cover of the hillside, and out of range for the moment of the enemy's artillery.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]

is the Empire with the largest population in the world, and also the Empire which, if its white population may not be so great as Russia's, can call upon and employ an immense supply of excellent native troops to take part in the fighting. The reserves of men are against Germany. In munitions something of the same thing may be said. Behindhand at the start, the Allies have each set themselves the task of catching up, and four nations are working against two. Given the better facilities of Germany, begot of her foresight, we can balance it with our access to the open sea and our stream of supplies from outside sources. In the matter of metal, food, and other supplies, this access to the sea is in our favour. Germany has some third-party channels of replenishment, no doubt, in the countries immediately about her; but even that supply is subject to restrictions. For ourselves, there are only two of the considerable countries of the world we cannot tap, and we are at war with them. Thus, in all those things that are behind war, that make continuous war possible, Germany is tied down by the handicap. I do not think she has suffered in a degree that we can count upon from that handicap yet, but she is bound to suffer, and she will suffer more and more once the strain begins to come. These things, however, must not be considered outside the military situation, though



FUTURE OFFICERS OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY: THE MILITARY CADETS' FOOTBALL TEAM.

In much the same manner that in India the sons of the Indian Princes are trained as Cadets for the Imperial Service Corps, so in Egypt the sons of the higher native classes of Egypt become military cadets at their own training college.—[Photo. by Record Press.]

they are part of the military situation. Is Germany's position as good as ours, or is it better? Has she any outstanding advantage? On the whole, Germany is about as well off as the Allies. She has certainly taken great tracts of territory, and has carried the war into enemy country; but these advantages are nothing if her foes will not treat. For her foes are not considering these territories as captures; they are treating them as battle-grounds. They are considering not tracts of land at all, but armies, and their ability to hold or break those armies. And, as I endeavoured to decide last week, the Allies appear confident that they can both hold and break the forces of the Central Powers. The crux will come when activity comes. Forces almost proportionate in their balance as they face each other will subject each other to enormous strain, either from a continuous series of attacks or in a running fight that sees Germany in retreat. The forces that can stand the huge strain of that moment will be the forces to win. And because the handicap is against Germany it seems logical to argue that the Allies will win. There can be no decision in war until the victory is achieved, of course; but, until that crucial test is here, the Allies have the facts on their side.

The general situation in the West shows a condition of quietness at the time of writing, though it is assumed that this, in the case of the

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CONVALESCENT INDIAN SOLDIERS IN EGYPT: A PARTY AFTER TEA DURING AN OUTING TO CHEOPS' PYRAMID.

Indian Army convalescents, as well as Australians and New Zealanders, are in Egypt. The Cairo Ladies' "Outings Committee" provide entertainments for them by subscription. The one illustrated was a trip to the Pyramids, where the soldiers had tea in the Kiosk at the foot of Cheops' Pyramid.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE-GUN SQUAD IN FRONT: AN ITALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION MOMENTARILY HALTING ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

The head of a column of Italian infantry (wearing the bluish-grey field uniform which all the Italian Army wears, with puttees of the British pattern) is seen, temporarily halting while on a march, with the anti-aircraft machine-gun squad at its head. The machine-gun party are seen carrying their guns in sections, so as to distribute the weights as evenly as possible. The two men laden with the

gun-barrels are in the third file of three. The muzzle-ends of the barrels will be observed projecting over their heads. Other men of the leading party are carrying portions of the gun-mounting, and the whole can be put together in a few moments, with the gun ready for action. In rear are the battalion companies.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

Verdun front, is rather an indication of preparation than of final fatigue. The conditions are still unfavourable to the Germans, though they have been attempting to nullify the French gains about Douaumont by attacking heavily here and at Poivre Hill. The general tendency of these assaults was failure, though a footing was gained in a small French salient south of the Chauffour Wood—that is, between Douaumont and Poivre Hill. On the British front there has been a fair amount of minor activity—trench raids and mining usually.

The greatest interest at the present moment is in the East, in Armenia and in Mesopotamia—the capture by the Russians of the town and port of Trebizond give us the major item. The excellent and careful planning of the Russian campaign in Armenia had placed the capture of the Black Sea port in the region of probabilities some weeks ago, but that adds rather than detracts from the value of the gain. Indeed, the sureness and solidity of the plan that has carried the Russians forward in the face of grave difficulties is a thing both admirable in itself and admirable in its promise. Having gained Erzerum, the pivotal point from which further and more important lines of advance can be made, the Russians completed their object by securing the shortest lines of supply to that base; they secured the coast, particularly the chief town of that coast, Trebizond. Landing troops at Atina (sixty miles east of Trebizond) on March 4 last, our Ally has moved forward with unhesitant steadiness, taking the coastal towns and positions until, on the 18th, Trebizond fell. The navy acted in conjunction with this marching force, landing troops when necessary to complete victories, and driving off enemy ships—the *Breslau* among them—into the bargain. The

movement of these troops on the Black Sea littoral held out considerable menace to the Turkish forces acting between them and the Russians at Erzerum and on the Chorok. The steady advance cleared resistance as it moved, so that now the Russians have pushed solidly into Asiatic

Turkey on a bold front that runs from Trebizond, well west of Erzerum, to Bitlis. This line can be supplied by sea from Trebizond, and the long and tedious journey overland from Kars is eliminated. From this front a very dangerous campaign can be directed not only against Turkey, but also against the supply lines that feed the Turkish forces in Persia and those acting against us on the Tigris; and the political threat is likely to be as valuable as the military effect. What its meaning may be to our campaign on the Tigris remains to be seen. Our force working up to relieve Kut is having a difficult task there against positions strong enough in the ordinary way, but made stronger by wretched weather. The Turks, too, appear to be massed in great number here, as though the commanders were bent upon at least upsetting British prestige by checking our plans. The Turkish lines of Sanna-i-Yat, reinforced with floods, are still the difficulty. On April 12 the enemy front on the south of the river was forced back from one and a-half to three miles, and, it is to be supposed, good positions to enfilade the works on the north bank—which are the most important—were obtained. On the night of the 17th-18th the Turks countered strongly on the south bank, and were able to press us back in places over distances of 500 yards to half-a-mile. The attack on the north bank has, apparently, not yet developed, so that neither our advance nor the Turkish counter can be assessed at full value at this moment. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: APRIL 20, 1916



CHEAP FOOD PROVIDED FOR THE POOR BY A BERLIN CHARITABLE ORGANISATION: THE MEAL-SEEKERS.

"War Dinner-time" in Berlin is the description under the illustration as published in the German paper from which we reproduce it. The notice on the board in the upper left-hand corner may be translated thus: "Town Kitchen-Wagon: Hot Dinners 35 pfennigs per portion. Established by the Berlin People's Kitchen Society of 1866."



ROYAL SYMPATHY WITH THE WOUNDED: THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS VISITING A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Her Majesty Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, has been eager from the outbreak of the war to do everything in her power to help in the womanly work of aiding and cheering the wounded. And it will be remembered that when her Majesty first came to England with her children, she refused to accept the shelter and safety of this country, deeming it her duty to remain at King Albert's side and share

with him the dangers and discomforts of the war in his own kingdom. Their Majesties left their children here, but themselves returned to the Continent, where Queen Elizabeth devotes much time and thought to relieving as far as possible the sufferings of the wounded. Our photograph shows her Majesty making one of her sympathetic visits to a military hospital.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



THE FOKKER'S DAY PAST: ONE OF THE MUCH-TALKED-ABOUT GERMAN MONOPLANES A CAPTIVE IN THE FRENCH LINES.

The Fokker monoplane, from all accounts, has had its day, and the Allies are able to meet it on its own terms and outclass it. Both French and British possess machines which are more than a match for the Fokker in all respects. The illustration above may be taken as one proof that a period has been put to the boasted immunity, if not invincibility, of the Fokker, which has been so loudly proclaimed

in the German newspapers. Its supremacy certainly exists no longer, if ever, indeed, it really did to the extent people have been led to believe. The captured Fokker shown as a captive in the French lines was brought down intact. The development of the air service is daily growing in importance both in France and England.—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Topical.]

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ONE OF THE FOKKERS BROUGHT DOWN RECENTLY: GENERAL GOURAUD, OF DARDANELLES FAME, INSPECTING THE TROPHY WHERE IT FELL.

In the illustration, one of the notorious German Fokker aeroplanes, several of which the French and our own airmen have recently brought down, is seen while lying where it fell in a village a little way in rear of the French lines. A crowd of the villagers is seen looking on in the background, while the trophy is being inspected by General Gouraud, the gallant French Commander-in-Chief at the Dardanelles,

who had to return to France grievously wounded by a bursting shell. General Gouraud, who, at the age of forty-seven, is the youngest General in the French Army, had to suffer amputation of the right arm. He has now returned to duty. He is the bearded officer in the foreground with his left hand on his stick.—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Tefural.]



FRIENDLY WARFARE DURING REAL WARFARE: A BOXING MATCH ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

Boxing is the sport of the modern British warrior, by means of which he cultivates the spirit of pugnacity, and learns to take punishment with endurance and cheerfulness. Boxing contests are held among our troops behind the lines at the front—sometimes they go straight from the ring to the trenches—as well as in the training camps and remount depôts at home. They are also frequently

held on board the ships of the fleet. Our photograph shows a welter-weight contest of ten three-minute rounds on board a British war-ship in the Eastern Mediterranean, between Leading Stoker J. J. Straker and First Air-Mechanic Corley, of the Royal Naval Air Service. Straker won on points, having the advantage of a long reach, but Corley put up a very plucky fight.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]

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THE BRITISH DEFEATED BY THE FRENCH! A BRITISH OFFICER CONGRATULATING A FRENCH SOLDIER ON VICTORY IN A FOOTBALL MATCH.

An Anglo-French football match took place recently behind the lines somewhere in France, between a team of British cavalymen and their French comrades. The Frenchmen won by 2 goals to 1. In our photograph a British officer is seen congratulating a member of the winning team, who, it will be noted, is standing to attention, on their victory. The incident suggests various reflections. In the first place,

it is an example of the friendly spirit prevailing between our own Army and that of our gallant French allies. Secondly, the fact that the French team won the football match indicates, perhaps, that skill in field-sports is not so much a British monopoly as it used to be. The great game of war has dwarfed the importance of other forms of physical activity.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



IN PROTECTIVE-COLOURING UNIFORMS: A WHITE-COATED ENEMY SNOW-PATROL RECONNOITRING ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

The practical invisibility, or semi-invisibility, which protective coloration in tone with the natural surroundings can give is well evidenced in the above illustration. It shows a German reconnoitring-patrol clad in white, making an advance across a snow-covered stretch of open ground "somewhere" on the Eastern front. That the Russians are suspected to be quite near in front, possibly in concealment

behind snow-hillocks or other cover that the patrol is approaching, is evident from the open-order formation and the expectant attitude of the Germans as they cautiously move forward with their rifles held at the "ready," prepared to open fire at any moment. White clothing for service amid snow surroundings has been worn during both the winter campaign now closing and that of 1914-15.—[Photo. by Abbel.]

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BATHING AT A SULPHUR SPRING: AN INVALID FROM THE GERMAN TRENCHES—ONE OF THOUSANDS NOT IN THE CASUALTY LISTS.

The accounts given on their return by some of the neutrals who have visited Germany, or been staying on business in different parts of the country during the war, describe the German spas and curative resorts and health resorts everywhere as being packed with officers and men from the front. Thousands of unwounded Germans are spoken of as undergoing treatment for nerve shock after being in battle,

and illnesses caused by exposure in the field, and especially sufferers from rheumatism, many practically cripples, the result of winter service in the trenches. In the illustration above, one of the German soldiers is seen undergoing his "cure" for trench-rheumatism at a sulphur spring in the neighbourhood of a small "Bad."—[Photo. by Abbé.]



WHERE WE SCORE: A CANADIAN SNIPER IN THE OPEN USING A RIFLE WITH A TELESCOPE - SIGHT.

Many notable marksmen are serving in the ranks of the Canadian forces at the front, and the enemy, it is on record, has had experience of their deadly accuracy of aim. In the above illustration one is seen lying out in the open on the outskirts of a destroyed village, and near a winding communication-trench, out of which the sharpshooter has crept to his firing-point. The sniper, it will be observed, is

using a special type of rifle, fitted with a sighting-telescope above the barrel, by means of which it is practically impossible for the enemy aimed at to escape the sniping bullet. As a war-correspondent remarked in a recent letter, the German snipers are now quite outmatched by those on our side. The Canadians are among the straightest shots of all. — [Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by L.N.A.]

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AT A CAMP OF AFRICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE: A MOROCCAN BARBER DRY-SHAVING A PRIVATE'S HEAD WITH A KNIFE.

This is an every-day scene in one of the camps in France where troops are being held back, as General Joffre himself stated recently, so as to be at hand for the coming "great offensive," when all the Allies attack simultaneously on all fronts. At the camp are battalions of the Moroccan contingent of the French overseas forces, belonging to the Algerian army corps, regiments of which, both Turcos and

Zouaves, have done brilliant fighting work, both in France and at the Dardanelles. In the illustration, a Moroccan private is having his head shaved, according to custom, the operator being the barber of his company, who is managing with a sharp knife and no soap, under the interested gaze of a helmeted poilu.—[Photo. by Beaufrère.]



A SAND-BAG "VILLA" AT SALONIKA: BRITISH SOLDIERS RUNNING UP A BULLET-PROOF "DESIRABLE RESIDENCE."

A squad of British soldiers who form part of the Allied Army at Salonika is seen here at work piling up sand-bags in the construction of a building intended to house members of a departmental staff, or for some special purpose. Protection from enemy bullets is provided by the layers of sand-bags in sufficient thickness. "Sand-bag Villa" is the semi-facetious name given locally to the new building.

As will be noticed at a glance, its "trace," or ground-plan, has a really remarkable resemblance to the bricked-out lower floor of any one of the smaller "Desirable Residences" one sees in the suburbs being run up within the customary fourteen weeks, during its earlier masonry stages. Fewer hours, probably, will be taken over the Salonika "Villa."—[Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by L.N.A.]

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MUNITIONS IN THE BALKAN WAR-AREA: SHELLS FROM AN UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE NEAR A BRITISH HEAVY-GUN BATTERY.

Shells from an underground bomb-proof magazine, dug down well below the surface and designed, apparently, as a reserve magazine in proximity to one of the British heavy-gun batteries, are shown here. The Allies' heavy batteries are located far and wide at many places along the Salonika front, and not a few of them, as it has been related in published letters from correspondents in that war-area,

are well concealed. Care has been taken to post them in specially chosen positions, often in the most unlikely situations, where an enemy would scarcely suspect the presence of big guns. "You would hardly think it possible," remarks Mr. Ward Price, "for a large force like ours to be encamped in this bare land and yet show so little sign of its presence."—[Official Photograph; supplied by C.N.]



"ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN SIGHT"! THE ALARM BEING GIVEN AT A BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT STATIONED IN FRANCE.

There could hardly be a more vigorous and life-like representation of an incident which is one of the most exciting of those taking place at the front, than the scenes (from snapshot photographs) shown on this page and on those following. It is also one of practically every-day occurrence, if not, indeed, one that may happen at any moment, more than once in a day, in many places. As shown above,

an alarm has suddenly been given at an outlying station at the front in France, where one of our anti-aircraft motor-units is posted, that an enemy aeroplane is approaching. It had been sighted at a long distance off and recognised as a hostile machine by the look-out watching through the telescope from the centre of the open space near the guns. It is, of course, coming on at a high speed.

[Continued opposite.]

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AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN SIGHT: GETTING ALL READY FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION AND PREPARING TO OPEN FIRE.

Instantly there is a general turn-out of officers and men in hot but orderly haste, from the farm-buildings occupied by the detachment as quarters, and with keen eagerness each makes for his post at his gun. In one of our illustrations the men are shown as they reach their guns. The gun-numbers mount their gun-cars, swiftly clear for action—a matter of seconds—and point each piece to

bring the sights on the enemy, while the range-finders are already calling out the ranges from their instruments. Other men open the ammunition-cases at the rear of the gun-wagon and hand up shells and adjust fuses with almost incredible rapidity. In the third illustration, the two-gun anti-aircraft motor-unit, which has moved on to follow the enemy's flight, as often happens, is shown in action, in

(Continued overleaf.)



AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT PASSING OVERHEAD: A BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT FIRING AS FAST AS THE GUNS ARE LOADED.

Continued.
the market square of a French country town in the immediate neighbourhood. Both guns are seen in hot action, sending shell after shell in succession at the enemy while passing over the town. The pair of quick-firers are being discharged as the cartridges are slipped into the breech of each. The vapour of the smokeless powder between discharges is visible overhead, not having yet had time to dissipate,

with such extreme rapidity are the guns capable of firing their projectiles. An officer at a long high-power telescope on a tripod stand is watching the bursts of the shells as the white puff-balls of smoke appear all round the aeroplane. Each gun also has its own observer checking the shots with a range-finding instrument.—[Official Press Bureau Photographs; supplied by L.N.A.]

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RECIPIENT OF "MY PORTRAIT IN OILS" FROM THE KAISER: FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG; AND HIS CHIEF OF THE STAFF.

The German leader on the Eastern Front, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, is seen in the illustration above (reproduced from a German paper, which describes the picture as from life and sketched on the spot) studying the Russian positions on a map in company with his Chief of the Staff, Lieut-General von Ludendorff. Marshal Hindenburg is seated to the left; General Ludendorff is leaning forward over the

map, and the expression on the faces of the pair would seem to suggest that they are finding themselves up against some very difficult proposition. Von Hindenburg, it will be recalled, on April 7, the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the Prussian Army, received a special congratulatory telegram from the Kaiser, who added at the end, by way of an exceptional honour, "I confer upon you my portrait in oils."



THE FATE OF THE FOKKER: A NOTORIOUS ENEMY FAST-FLIER DESTROYED BETWEEN THE BRITISH

"Recently," describes the correspondent from whose sketch the above drawing was made, "in the British lines near Souchez, a German Fokker was brought down and the airman killed in dramatic circumstances. Towards nightfall an Allied observing-biplane was seen steering for our lines attacked by a much faster enemy machine. Although the slower biplane was using its machine-gun, it was evidently in difficulties. The artillery on both sides was silent owing to the combatants' closeness to one another, until some of their manoeuvres left the machines wider apart. The monoplane capsized. British and Germans raised



DESTROYED BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FIRE-TRENCHES.—DRAWN BY JOHN DE G. BRYAN.

and the airman the machines wider apart and lower. Immediately anti-aircraft guns on both sides began firing. The biplane was untouched, but the Fokker was hit on one wing. That collapsed and the monoplane capsized. The pilot was flung out and fell 30 feet in front of the machine, which fell with a terrific thud between the opposing fire-trenches, very close just there. Both British and Germans raised their heads above the parapet as the Fokker collapsed and took fire. Cheers broke out from the British. The enemy retorted with rifle-volleys."



ON THE FRENCH FRONT AT VERDUN: A ROOFED SHELTER IN THE WOODS CLOSE BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE.

Verdun, with its forts and entrenched lines, is situated in the midst of a more or less thickly wooded tract of country, which circumstance has been turned to account by both sides. The Germans have utilised the tree-cover for the massing of their columns before launching their attacks; only, however, to be shelled out in several places where their presence had been detected by the French, or shot down

wholesale on showing themselves in the open when trying to advance, as the French bulletins record. The French use the woodland cover particularly out of the enemy's view in the valleys in rear of the trench-lines, as resting-places for their reinforcing troops, hutments of the kind seen above being erected to give shelter from the weather.—[Official French Photograph; supplied by Topical.]



AT VERDUN: IN ONE OF THE FRENCH FIRE-TRENCHES; WITH A SOLDIER IN TRENCH-BOOTS AND "LEGGINGS."

The illustration above is of peculiar interest at the present moment as being a photograph taken on the spot in a French fire-trench at Verdun, during one of the lulls that now and again intervene after the baffled Germans have recoiled to bring up fresh "cannon-fodder" before they attempt yet another furious assault. It is a typical French trench with a sand-bag-protected crest just clear of the surface

of the ground immediately in front. A roll of barbed wire will be noted hung up ready to hand for repairing work to the entanglement along the front of the trench. Note, by the way, the strapped leg-covering and thick-soled trench-boots of the soldier in the foreground to the right.—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Topical.]



ONE OF THE CAPTURED CREW OF ZEPPELIN "L15": A LEADING MECHANIC.

Two officers and fifteen men were taken prisoners on the Zeppelin "L15" brought down in the Thames estuary on April 1. The total crew had been 18, but one man was drowned when the airship fell into the sea. Answering Mr. Pemberton Billing in Parliament, Mr. Tennant said that the captured officers and crew were treated precisely as other prisoners of war. It has been suggested that they expected

NO DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT: A WARRANT OFFICER OF THE CAPTURED ZEPPELIN.

to be shot, for on arriving at Chatham their commander said: "I take all responsibility upon myself; my men are not responsible." Some of the crew expressed relief that they would have no more Zeppelin work. When asked if it was not a sorry business to kill women and children, they replied: "We do as we are ordered."—[Official Photographs by Alfieri; issued by the Press Bureau.]

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THE CAPTURED "L15'S" COMMANDER: CAPTAIN BREITHAUPT—WITH HIS IRON CROSS.

Captain Breithaupt was wearing the Iron Cross when captured, and is also said to possess the Order Pour le Mérite—both bestowed, apparently, for Zeppelin work. He is a Naval man, and before the war commanded a destroyer. He is thirty-three, and is said to be related to von Hindenburg. The second officer, Lieutenant Kuhne, had been in England before the war, and spoke English well. He

SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE CAPTURED "L15": OBER-LEUTNANT KUHNE.

would give no opinion as to the value of Zeppelin raids, but Captain Breithaupt said: "You must not suppose that we set out to kill women and children. We have higher military aims. You would not find one officer in the German Army or Navy who would go to kill women and children. Such things happen accidentally in war."—[Official Photographs, by Alfieri; issued by the Press Bureau.]



AN ENIGMA FROM THE FRONT: WOODEN MORTARS THAT MAY SERVE FOR LOBBING GRENADES, OR MYSTIFYING ENEMY AIRMEN.

"Mortars behind a shelter" is the only description on the original of this photograph. The mortars are apparently shaped from blocks of wood. They may be meant for lobbing grenades over the parapet at places where the opposing fire-trenches are close, in which case only a very small charge, not enough to split the wood, might suffice. Alternatively they may be merely "dummies" for deceiving enemy

airmen. They are shown here specially turned, it may be noted, to face the camera for the moment. Wooden guns were not unknown in wars of former times. Hooped round with iron bands, they are said often to have stood continuous firing satisfactorily. The Chinese also used bamboo guns, and leather guns, did good service in the Thirty Years' War.—[French Official Photo.; supplied by Topical

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"KEEPING IN" WITH THE TURKS: FEZZED GERMAN OFFICERS, SEATED ON THE FLOOR CROSS-LEGGED, WITH COFFEE AND HOOKAHS.

The German officers serving with the Turks, in order to ingratiate themselves with their Allies, follow the practice introduced by Marshal von der Goltz and the members of his "military mission" to reform the Turkish Army some years ago. They have universally adopted Turkish military and naval dress, according to where they are on duty. They wear the fez (according to the general custom of the Near

East, and also appear everywhere in the uniforms of the Sultan's service. They adopt many Turkish social practices as well, an instance of which is seen above, where a party of German military officers is seen seated cross-legged on the floor, drinking coffee and smoking hookahs and Turkish long pipes, in company with Turkish officers in a Turkish restaurant. The illustration is from a German paper.

Little Lives of Great Men.

LXVII.—LORD KITCHENER.

THE Secretary of State for War has a record so well known that it scarcely calls for recapitulation. Since the long series of Egyptian campaigns which he brought to a successful conclusion with the reconquest of the Soudan, Lord Kitchener has been constantly in the public eye; and at the beginning of the present war the Empire looked to him as the one man for the administrative helm. "Kitchener at the War Office" had long been a national aspiration, but it took a world cataclysm to place him in supreme power there at last. From the first he proved that he had grasped the situation. He has been criticised, but only on points of detail, as was inevitable in a case where one man has to sustain an Atlas-burden. The Empire will be justified of her greatest military organiser. Herbert Horatio Kitchener was born on June 24, 1850, at Crotter House, Ballylongford, County Kerry, and is the son of the late Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and in 1871 entered the Royal Engineers. The East claimed him early, and from 1874 to 1878 he was engaged on the Palestine Survey. For the four following years he was attached to the Cyprus Survey, and then passed to the command of the Egyptian Cavalry. In 1884-85 he served with the Nile Expedition, was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel and various decorations. The year 1886 saw him Governor of Suakim, in which post he won further distinction during



FIELD-MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, K.G., P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

his two years' occupancy. In 1889 he was on the Soudan Frontier and took part in the fight at Toski, which brought him further honourable mention and the C.B. During this period he was Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army, and held that position until 1892. In 1890 he was Sirdar, and six years later commanded the Dongola Expeditionary Force. For his services there he was promoted Major-General, and was created K.C.B. The Khartoum Expedition of 1898 brought him the thanks of Parliament, a Peerage, a grant of £30,000, and further clasps to his Egyptian medals. In 1899 he was Lord Roberts's Chief of Staff in South Africa, and in 1900 Commander-in-Chief there. Two years' herculean labour brought the South African War to a successful end; his Barony was raised to a Viscounty; Parliament voted him its thanks and awarded him a grant of £50,000. In 1902 Lord Kitchener became Commander-in-Chief in India, where he remained for seven years, and reorganised the defences of the Frontier. On his return home he became, in 1910, a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and next year he returned to Egypt as his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. By a most fortunate chance he was at home on furlough in August 1914, and was thus ready to step into the chief military place at Whitehall, having been caught in the very nick of time, for he had already embarked for Egypt when the summons came to take up the duties of War Minister. In 1914 he was created an Earl. Amid his colossal office work, Lord Kitchener has found time during the war to organise such armies as the British Empire has never before enlisted.



WITH THE BRITISH ON THE SALONIKA FRONT: ONE OF OUR HEAVY GUNS PHOTOGRAPHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING FIRED.

Already, along the Greek frontier at places, as has been stated in telegrams from Athens, artillery exchanges of shots at long range have taken place between some of the Allied army's batteries and those of the enemy. That both the French and the British artillery of the Salonika army are well furnished with heavy guns—some of extremely formidable calibre—has been given evidence of in our

pages in previous issues. In the illustration above, the heavy gun (under a screen to keep its whereabouts unknown to enemy airmen) is shown a moment after firing, while it is still in the midst of its recoil and before, indeed, the thin vapour of the fumes of the "smokeless" powder used has had time to dissipate.—[British Official Photograph; supplied by C.N.]



LYING OUTSIDE THEIR PARAPETS AWAITING THE SIGNAL TO CHARGE: BRITISH INFANTRY ABOUT

Describing the capture of German trenches at St. Eloi on March 25, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "This position was as strong as any in the German lines. It formed a salient. In the centre of the triangle formed by two roads was a mound or dump which gave them a commanding position over our trenches, and on one side of this hillock was a ruined house, in which they had one of their machine-guns ready to sweep the

ground in front of their barbed wire. Suddenly, at 4.30 in the morning, there was a great noise like the upheaval of a mountain side or the eruption of volcanoes. Before the big scatter of earth had come down our men were away. . . . From the ruined house a German machine-gun . . . began to open fire. A young subaltern dashed straight for it and threw a bomb at close range. One shot was enough. It

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knocked out the gun. . . . to carry its stores up, the team in a straight line from their own trenches



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TO MAKE A SUCCESSFUL EARLY-MORNING DASH AT ST. ELOI AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF A MINE.

knocked out the gun. In spite of their heavy packs and all the burden of the assaulting body which has to carry its stores up, they went forward over their parapets, and through the cut with a rush like a football team in a straight line down to the goal. Two battalions of men got away so quickly that they were away from their own trenches before the enemy's machine-guns had opened fire on our parapet." Our men lay

down outside their parapets awaiting the signal—the mine-explosion. Openings were made in our wire entanglements by removing some "knife-rest" sections. The whole incident was one of those details of the campaign which serve to increase confidence in the ultimate issue of the war.—[Told by R. Caton Woodcock from a Sketch by an Officer present at the Action.]



WOUNDED WARRIORS TURN THEIR TALENTS TO GOOD ACCOUNT: MAIMED SOLDIERS OF FRANCE AS TOY-MAKERS.

The good taste and artistic instincts of the French are proverbial, and it is interesting to find them being turned to such pleasant account as is shown in our illustration. Seen in it are a number of soldiers who, despite the handicap of wounds received in the war, have shown no little industry, skill, and taste in fashioning the interesting and picturesque wooden toys seen in our picture. White swans,

with outstretched wings, irresistibly suggest a graceful and famous Russian dancer, and there is just one specimen of that "rara avis in terris" the black swan. There are wooden soldiers too, and other skilfully carved toys, which will afford the children of the Allies pleasant and novel amusement when, in due time, they find their way into the toy-shops.—[French Official Photograph; issued by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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AT A BRITISH CAMP IN FRANCE: A 100,000-GALLON TANK ERECTED TO SUPPLY DRINKING-WATER TO THE TROOPS.

In wars of former times in which the British Army has taken part, there was no more fruitful cause of sickness in camps than the water supply. The total of the deaths from this cause alone, as recorded in the official medical returns, is appalling. During the campaigns of the past fifty years efforts have been made with increasing success to minimise the evil, but, until the present war, it has never been

possible by means of official arrangements to ensure practical immunity from water-conveyed disease among the troops. That, however, has been attained satisfactorily, and one of the means used is shown above. The huge storage-tank for filtered drinking-water (holding 100,000 gallons) is one of a number which have been erected for our men at camps in England, France, and Belgium.—[Photo. by C.N.]



Squadron-Commander
J.R.W. SMYTH-PIGOTT.



Flight Sub-Lieutenant
R.S.W. DICKINSON.



Flight Lieutenant
K.S. SAVORY.



Flight Sub-Lieutenant
I.H.W. BARNATO.

RAIDERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND ADRIANOPLE: SQUADR-COMMR. SMYTH-PIGOTT, FL. SUB-LT. DICKINSON, FL. LT. SAVORY, AND FL. SUB-LT. BARNATO.

"On the evening of April 14 (to quote the Admiralty statement) a raid on Constantinople was carried out by three naval aeroplanes. Bombs were dropped on the Zeitunlik powder-factory and the aeroplane-hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. The following were the officers who took part in the raid: Squadron-Commander J. R. W. Smyth-Pigott,

Flight-Lieut. K. S. Savory, Flight Sub-Lieut. R. S. W. Dickinson, Flight Sub-Lieut. I. H. W. Barnato. All have returned safely. The flight to Constantinople and back measured 300 miles, and, though fine weather prevailed at the start, adverse conditions supervened, with wind, rain, and thunderstorms." Squadron-Commander Smyth-Pigott had already received the D.S.O.—[Photos. by Central Press.]

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THE SATIRE OF SCIENCE IN WAR: PROTECTION FOR THE ALLIES AGAINST THE ENEMY "WEEPING SHELLS" AND GAS.

One of the most terrible features of the war is, to thinking people, the enemy's deplorable misapplication of scientific knowledge and experiment. The methods employed by him in his fighting are the most savage satire upon the so-called, and often real, beneficence of science that the mind can conceive. In some cases, science supplies both the bane and the antidote, and the latter is illustrated in one of its

phases in our photograph. The attacks by poisonous gases, jets of liquid fire, "weeping" shells, and such inventions, have to be met as best they may, and here we see some of the hundreds of women in France who labour day after day to make protective appliances for the use of their countrymen at the front.—[French War Office Official Photograph; issued by Newspaper Illustrations.]



MILK FOR THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: COWS IN THE CENTRAL MILITARY FARM.

It is not surprising to those who know something of the remarkable organisation of the French Army to learn that there is no detail overlooked which can add to the comfort or minimise the hardships of the campaign for our Ally, as, indeed, it is with our own brave troops. In both cases the Army commissariat has been from the first the object of careful consideration and ample supply. Our illus-

tration is one of many proofs of this. It shows a scene at the Central Military Farm from which the huge French Army on the Western Front obtains its supplies. The rows of sleek, plump cattle and the light, spacious shed give some idea of the care with which this branch of Army Service is carried out.—[French Official Photograph; issued by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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MOTOR TRACTION FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY NEAR SALONIKA: A BRITISH BIG GUN ON ITS WAY ACROSS MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY.

Powerful motor-tractors of the kind here illustrated, with oval-shaped wheels, of the "caterpillar" type, capable of gripping the ground and traversing obstacles, are used by the British artillerymen at Salonika for hauling heavy guns to their positions. In a despatch from Salonika which was published a few days ago, Mr. G. J. Stevens said: "In the course of February the first line of our defences before

Salonika was completed; in the course of March the second line of our defences was finished. During the past month considerable numbers of heavy guns and machine-guns have been received. . . . These arrivals complete the armament that was required to render the defence of the entrenched camp at Salonika complete in every respect."—[Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved. Supplied by C.N.]



THE NAVY LENDS A HAND IN SHORE OPERATIONS: HAULING A NAVAL GUN INTO POSITION SOMEWHERE IN THE BALKANS.

The Navy has played an indispensable part in the operations in the Near East, both at the Dardanelles and Salonika. A fine tribute to its work was paid by Sir Charles Monro, in his despatch regarding his period of command in the Eastern Mediterranean. "We had a further stroke of good fortune," he writes, "in being associated with Vice-Admiral Sir J. de Robeck, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Wemyss, and

a body of Naval officers whose work remained throughout this anxious period at that standard of accuracy and professional ability which is beyond the power of criticism or cavil. . . . The members of the two staffs worked throughout in perfect harmony and cordiality."—Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved. Supplied by C.N.

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BRITISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION NEAR SALONIKA: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN JUST AS A BIG GUN WAS ABOUT TO BE FIRED.

Fighting on the Salonika front has been confined so far to artillery cannonades and cavalry skirmishes. It was stated in a recent despatch, for example, that for four days there had been a daily exchange of gun-fire between advanced detachments of the Allies and Bulgarian and German forces on heights in Greek territory south of Doiran and Ghevgeli. The object of the Allied artillery on these occasions, it

was pointed out, was partly to attack any enemy forces that came down from the heights to raid villages in the plain, and partly to hinder his entrenching work by bombarding his positions on the heights. As mentioned on another page in this number, the Allied forces at Salonika have recently received many additional heavy guns.—[Official Photograph. Crown Copyright reserved. Supplied by C.N.]



THE PRIME MINISTER AT THE ITALIAN FRONT: MR. ASQUITH STANDING WITH KING VICTOR BEFORE A GROUP OF OFFICERS IN CARNIA.

Mr. Asquith's visit to the Italian front, like that of Lord Kitchener previously, aroused enthusiastic demonstrations. On his arrival at the town where the Italian Headquarters are located, after a municipal reception, he drove to the residence of King Victor. "The meeting between the Premier and the soldier-King," writes Mr. A. Beaumont, "was most cordial. His Majesty invited Mr. Asquith and the

suite to lunch, and in the afternoon there was a meeting of the Provincial Council, at which Mr. Asquith was the guest, and at which he was received by a most patriotic and friendly address. Later on he drove in a motor-car, accompanied by the King and General Cadorna, to visit parts of the front where offensive operations were in progress."—[Photo. by Brocherel.]

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A GREAT CITIZEN OF LONDON: THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY CONFERRED UPON MR. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA.

The Guildhall has seldom known a more impressive function than that of April 18, when the Freedom of the City was conferred upon Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, amid an assembly of leading men in the worlds of politics and finance. Mr. Hughes, who is seen standing by the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield, acknowledged the honour in a stirring and eloquent speech, rich in suggestions of Imperial

significance. "The British race," he said, "has found its soul, and I . . . rejoice that I am privileged to live in these days, and be akin to the valiant dead, who died gladly, and to the valiant living, who daily walk into the very jaws of death in order that their country and their liberties may be saved. Before this war, Empire was a name. . . To-day it is real."—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



WITH THE FLEET ON SERVICE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN: BRITISH PINNACES SHELTERING AT IMBROS IN STORMY WEATHER.

Some of the Aegean islands at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, temporarily occupied by the Allies, occasionally prove, incidentally, of great utility to the smaller craft of the Allied Navies which happen to be on duty in that quarter, by affording them safe and convenient places of shelter in the many creeks and inlets and smaller bays round the island shores, during rough weather. The Aegean is

proverbially a very treacherous sea, because of its sudden storms, often of extreme violence, which spring up at times with little or no warning and sweep furiously among the islands with devastating local results. In the illustration above, a number of British pinnaces and small craft are seen after taking shelter in a cove under the lee of Imbros, where there is a small Allied camp.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

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TURKISH PRISONERS DIGGING A WELL: IN ONE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS, WHERE A NUMBER OF OUR CAPTIVES ARE INTERNED.

No more secure and no better internment quarters could be imagined for prisoners of war in the hands of the British than on an island. Escape is practically impossible, and the whole of the prisoners can be kept under surveillance, with a comparatively small guard, in easy conditions. Certain of the islands of the Mediterranean are being made use of by us for the safe custody of our Turkish prisoners from

Gallipoli and elsewhere—the command of the sea by the Allied fleets rendering escape impossible, even if the Turkish prisoners wanted to get away. Most of them are quite contented, if not indeed pleased, with their lot. Some of them are seen above, employed in digging a well under the interested gaze of four of our Naval airmen.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



THE RED CROSS AMONG THE ISLES OF GREECE: OPEN-AIR TREATMENT IN A BRITISH HOSPITAL SOMEWHERE IN THE ÆGEAN.

The sign of the Red Cross is ubiquitous in the present war: it is to be found wherever there are wounded men to tend and suffering to be alleviated. There could be no pleasanter places for men hurt in their country's cause to recover health and strength than the picturesque islands of the Aegean, in one of which our photograph of a British Red Cross hospital was taken. In this connection, we may recall a

passage in Sir Charles Monro's recently published despatch. Referring to the fine work done between Alexandria and Gallipoli, he writes: "The evacuation of the sick and wounded was carried out with the minimum of inconvenience, and the hospital accommodation for them on the Dardanelles Line of Communications, and elsewhere in the Mediterranean, met all requirements."—[Ph.to. by Underwoods.]